Basic information

2025/2007(INI) INI - Own-initiative procedure	Procedure completed
European technological sovereignty and digital infrastructure **Subject** 3.30.06 Information and communication technologies, digital technologies	

Key players

European Parliament

Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
ITRE Industry, Research and Energy	KNAFO Sarah (ESN)	03/12/2024
	Shadow rapporteur WARBORN Jörgen (EPP) SANCHO MURILLO Elena (S&D) NIKOLIC Aleksandar (PfE) TORSELLI Francesco (ECR) KOBOSKO Michał (Renew) GEESE Alexandra (Greens/EFA) SARAMO Jussi (The Left)	

European Commission

Commission DG	Commissioner
Communications Networks, Content and Technology	VIRKKUNEN Henna

Key events

Date	Event	Reference	Summary
23/01/2025	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
03/06/2025	Vote in committee		
11/06/2025	Committee report tabled for plenary	A10-0107/2025	Summary
22/01/2026	Decision by Parliament	T10-0022/2026	Summary
22/01/2026	Results of vote in Parliament		

Technical information	
Procedure reference	2025/2007(INI)
Procedure type	INI - Own-initiative procedure
Procedure subtype	Initiative
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 55
Other legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 165
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	ITRE/10/01598

Documentation gateway

European Parliament

Document type	Committee	Reference	Date	Summary
Committee draft report		PE768.180	25/02/2025	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE770.267	21/03/2025	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE771.891	21/03/2025	
Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading		A10-0107/2025	11/06/2025	Summary
Text adopted by Parliament, single reading		T10-0022/2026	22/01/2026	Summary

European Commission

Document type	Reference	Date	Summary
Commission response to text adopted in plenary	SP(2026)07-27	27/07/2026	

Meetings with interest representatives published in line with the Rules of Procedure

Rapporteurs, Shadow Rapporteurs and Committee Chairs

Transparency

Name	Role	Committee	Date	Interest representatives
GEESE Alexandra	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	10/12/2025	Bruegel IPFS Foundation
GEESE Alexandra	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	09/12/2025	Open Markets Institute
TORSELLI Francesco	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	05/11/2025	Fastweb S.p.A. Vincenzo Ferraiuolo
KOBOSKO Michał	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	05/11/2025	SUSE Software Solutions Germany GmbH
TORSELLI Francesco	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	04/11/2025	Tesla Motors Netherlands B.V. Jacopo Moccia
GEESE Alexandra	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	15/10/2025	Schwarz Corporate Affairs International GmbH

TORSELLI Francesco	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	08/10/2025	Connect Europe Paolo Grassia
GEESE Alexandra	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	26/06/2025	Airbus Centre for European Policy Studies Deutsche Telekom European DIGITAL SME Alliance Stiftung Mercator iivii
GEESE Alexandra	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	20/06/2025	CSC – IT CENTER FOR SCIENCE LTD. Ecosia Open Search Foundation e.V. Mastodon
WARBORN Jörgen	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	19/06/2025	Telefonica, S.A.
KOBOSKO Michał	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	17/06/2025	Hydrogen Europe
WARBORN Jörgen	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	12/06/2025	Cellnex Telecom S.A.
KOBOSKO Michał	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	12/06/2025	Związek Pracodawców Technologii Cyfrowych Lewiatan
KOBOSKO Michał	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	03/06/2025	GigaCloud
KOBOSKO Michał	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	28/05/2025	Microsoft Corporation
KOBOSKO Michał	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	28/05/2025	Financial Times
GEESE Alexandra	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	26/05/2025	Ionos Nextcloud
WARBORN Jörgen	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	23/05/2025	Creativity Works!
GEESE Alexandra	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	14/05/2025	ARTICLE 19 Access Now Europe Alliance4Europe gGmbH Bureau Européen des Unions de Consommateurs Council for European Public Space Ecosia European DIGITAL SME Alliance European Digital Rights Europeana Foundation Irish Council for Civil Liberties Make.org People vs Big Tech UCL Institute for Innovation and Public Purpose Mastodon Commons Network Mozilla Foundation Utrecht University FEPS Waag Future Lab
TORSELLI Francesco	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	14/05/2025	Zoom Communications, Inc. Lawrence Kerknawi
GEESE Alexandra	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	13/05/2025	Mastodon
GEESE Alexandra	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	12/05/2025	European Startup Network ivzw Innovate Europe Foundation iconomy Future of Technology Institute

GEESE Alexandra	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	07/05/2025	People vs Big Tech
KNAFO Sarah	Rapporteur	ITRE	07/05/2025	Directrice des affaires publiques de France digitale
WARBORN Jörgen	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	02/05/2025	Ericsson
WARBORN Jörgen	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	14/04/2025	MVNO Europe
WARBORN Jörgen	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	14/04/2025	Amazon Europe Core SARL
WARBORN Jörgen	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	14/04/2025	Open Fiber
WARBORN Jörgen	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	09/04/2025	Microsoft Corporation
WARBORN Jörgen	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	08/04/2025	Creativity Works!
WARBORN Jörgen	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	07/04/2025	Confederation of Swedish Enterprise
KOBOSKO Michał	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	07/04/2025	Motion Picture Association
WARBORN Jörgen	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	01/04/2025	Motion Picture Association EMEA
WARBORN Jörgen	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	27/03/2025	Deutsche Telekom
WARBORN Jörgen	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	27/03/2025	Amazon Europe Core SARL
WARBORN Jörgen	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	27/03/2025	Vantage Towers AG
WARBORN Jörgen	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	26/03/2025	AMADEUS IT GROUP S.A.
KOBOSKO Michał	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	20/03/2025	DCGG
KOBOSKO Michał	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	19/03/2025	Independent Regulators Group BEREC
TORSELLI Francesco	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	18/03/2025	EUDCA Lex Coors
WARBORN Jörgen	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	17/03/2025	Information Technology Industry Council (ITI)
KOBOSKO Michał	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	17/03/2025	european competitive telecommunications association
KOBOSKO Michał	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	17/03/2025	BEUC
SANCHO MURILLO Elena	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	13/03/2025	Telefonica, S.A.
NIKOLIC Aleksandar	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	12/03/2025	Orange
NIKOLIC Aleksandar	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	12/03/2025	FRANCE CYBER MARITIME
NIKOLIC Aleksandar	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	11/03/2025	Fédération Française des Télécoms

TORSELLI Francesco	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	11/03/2025	Meta Simone Gobello
TORSELLI Francesco	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	11/03/2025	CCIA Europe Maria Teresa Stecher
KOBOSKO Michał	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	11/03/2025	Deutsche Telekom
WARBORN Jörgen	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	10/03/2025	Ledger SAS
WARBORN Jörgen	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	10/03/2025	Energiföretagen / Swedenergy
WARBORN Jörgen	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	07/03/2025	Électricité de France
WARBORN Jörgen	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	07/03/2025	ECTA
WARBORN Jörgen	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	07/03/2025	Google Ireland Limited and its affiliates
WARBORN Jörgen	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	06/03/2025	CSC – IT CENTER FOR SCIENCE LTD.
WARBORN Jörgen	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	06/03/2025	Safespring AB
GEESE Alexandra	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	06/03/2025	Weizenbaum-Institut e.V. Wikimedia Foundation UCL Institute for Innovation & Public Purpose Sovereign Tech Fund Universität Genf Bits & Bäume
GEESE Alexandra	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	05/03/2025	Dynamo S.p.A.
WARBORN Jörgen	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	05/03/2025	Connekt
NIKOLIC Aleksandar	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	04/03/2025	Naval Group
WARBORN Jörgen	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	04/03/2025	Amazon Europe Core SARL
TORSELLI Francesco	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	04/03/2025	Vodafone Belgium SA Giuliana Sebastiani
TORSELLI Francesco	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	04/03/2025	Mobile Virtual Network Operators Alessandro Denaro
TORSELLI Francesco	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	04/03/2025	CENTR Polina Malaja
TORSELLI Francesco	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	04/03/2025	ADAN Adriana Torres Vergara
KOBOSKO Michał	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	04/03/2025	Connect Europe
NIKOLIC Aleksandar	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	03/03/2025	EDF
WARBORN Jörgen	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	03/03/2025	Orange
NIKOLIC Aleksandar	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	26/02/2025	ADAN
WARBORN	Shadow			

Jörgen	rapporteur	ITRE	25/02/2025	CENTR - Council of European Top Level Domain Registries
WARBORN Jörgen	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	25/02/2025	ADAN
WARBORN Jörgen	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	25/02/2025	CCIA Europe
WARBORN Jörgen	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	25/02/2025	Telenor
WARBORN Jörgen	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	24/02/2025	AK Public Affairs
WARBORN Jörgen	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	20/02/2025	OVH Groupe
WARBORN Jörgen	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	20/02/2025	Google Ireland Limited and its affiliates
GEESE Alexandra	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	20/02/2025	Schwarz Corporate Affairs International GmbH
WARBORN Jörgen	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	18/02/2025	Mirakl
WARBORN Jörgen	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	18/02/2025	Open Fiber
WARBORN Jörgen	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	17/02/2025	North Sweden
WARBORN Jörgen	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	11/02/2025	Connect Europe
WARBORN Jörgen	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	07/02/2025	GSMA Europe
WARBORN Jörgen	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	06/02/2025	European Data Centre Association
WARBORN Jörgen	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	06/02/2025	Palo Alto Networks Inc.
WARBORN Jörgen	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	05/02/2025	Deutsche Telekom
WARBORN Jörgen	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	05/02/2025	Consumer Choice Center Europe
KNAFO Sarah	Rapporteur	ITRE	05/02/2025	Thomas Balladur, Cofondateur et Président directeur général d'Interstis
WARBORN Jörgen	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	04/02/2025	Ericsson
WARBORN Jörgen	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	04/02/2025	CISPE Cloud
KNAFO Sarah	Rapporteur	ITRE	03/02/2025	Marc Darmon, Président du Comité Stratégique de Filière « Industrie de Sécurité »
WARBORN Jörgen	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	03/02/2025	Volvo Car Corporation AB
KNAFO Sarah	Rapporteur	ITRE	31/01/2025	Marc Watin-Augouard, expert en cybersécurité
KNAFO Sarah	Rapporteur	ITRE	31/01/2025	Bruno Giorgianni, Directeur de cabinet du PDG, Directeur des affaires publiques chez Dassault
KNAFO Sarah	Rapporteur	ITRE	30/01/2025	Anton'Maria Battesti, Directeur des Affaires publiques France chez Meta et Simone Gobello, Responsable des politiques publiques chez Meta
WARBORN	Shadow			

Jörgen	rapporteur	ITRE	30/01/2025	Free Software Foundation Europe e.V.
WARBORN Jörgen	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	30/01/2025	Teknikföretagen
KNAFO Sarah	Rapporteur	ITRE	29/01/2025	Thomas Volmer, Responsable de la politique mondiale de diffusion de contenu chez Netflix et Teodora Raychinova, Responsable senior des Affaires Publiques chez Netflix
KNAFO Sarah	Rapporteur	ITRE	27/01/2025	Roberto Viola, Directeur Général de la DG Connect (Commission européenne)
WARBORN Jörgen	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	24/01/2025	Confederation of Swedish Enterprise
WARBORN Jörgen	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	17/01/2025	Confederation of Swedish Enterprise
KNAFO Sarah	Rapporteur	ITRE	13/01/2025	Christian Harbulot, créateur de l'Ecole de Guerre Economique (EGE)
KNAFO Sarah	Rapporteur	ITRE	13/01/2025	Léonidas Kalogeropoulos, dirigeant du Cabinet Médiation & Arguments et Délégué Général de l'Open Internet Projet (OIP)
KNAFO Sarah	Rapporteur	ITRE	11/01/2025	Jean-Paul Smets, PDG de Rapid.Space
KNAFO Sarah	Rapporteur	ITRE	28/12/2024	Olivier de Maison Rouge, auteur et avocat spécialisé en intelligence économique
KNAFO Sarah	Rapporteur	ITRE	13/12/2024	Thomas Fauré, fondateur du réseau social sécurisé Whaller

Other Members

Transparency		
Name	**Date**	**Interest representatives**
GORI Giorgio	10/04/2025	Infrastrutture Wireless Italiane s.p.a.
KOBOSKO Michał	20/03/2025	FuelsEurope
GORI Giorgio	17/03/2025	Google Ireland Limited and its affiliates
GORI Giorgio	11/03/2025	TIM S.p.A.

European technological sovereignty and digital infrastructure

2025/2007(INI) - 22/01/2026 - Text adopted by Parliament, single reading

The European Parliament adopted by 471 votes to 68, with 71 abstentions, a resolution on European technological sovereignty and digital infrastructure.

European technological sovereignty

Members declared that European sovereignty lies in **the ability to strengthen its resources, resilience and security by reducing strategic dependencies**, avoiding reliance on foreign actors and single service providers, and protecting critical technologies and infrastructure.

Power is increasingly concentrated in the hands of non-European companies, limiting Europe's ability to innovate, compete, and maintain control over its digital economy, society, and democracy. Members are particularly concerned about excessive reliance on non-European actors in critical areas such as cloud infrastructure, semiconductors, AI, and cybersecurity.

Parliament reaffirmed that **the EU must remain sovereign in enforcing its laws**, particularly in the digital field. It strongly condemned the travel bans imposed by the United States on civil society leaders, as well as the travel ban imposed by the United States on former European Commissioner Thierry Breton, who played a key role in establishing the Union's digital rules. It called for these bans to be lifted and urged the Commission and Member States to respond firmly to these unprecedented attacks.

Members consider that the EU's industrial technology ambitions should focus primarily on **key strategic technologies of the future**, such as semiconductor and quantum technologies. They stressed the need to create a supportive regulatory environment that encourages innovation, investment, and the development of cutting-edge technologies in Europe, while protecting EU end users from the consequences of extraterritoriality.

Digital ecosystem

Parliament called for the establishment of a **comprehensive European industrial policy** for the digital ecosystem, which integrates all important policy areas such as market access, standardisation, research and development, investment, trade and international cooperation.

The EU should take the initiative in creating a solid foundation for **public digital infrastructure** by building layers of digital technologies comprised of semiconductors, connectivity solutions, cloud infrastructure, software, data, and AI. European public digital infrastructure should be based on fair and competitive economic and management models in which neither private companies nor governments exercise centralised control. It should be built on common and open standards, promote interoperability and interconnection, and focus on areas of critical dependencies, as identified in the Commission's comprehensive list.

To strengthen **digital infrastructure**, Members considered it essential to implement capacity-building initiatives in critical areas at EU level; considers that these initiatives should focus on developing a base layer of public infrastructure, such as a network of AI gigafactories and a European web index model. Stressing the need to ensure that this infrastructure fully complies with EU law, Members called on the Commission to propose legislation to **mitigate the risks posed by high-risk vendors from non-EU countries**.

Parliament called on the Commission to simplify and harmonise telecommunications rules in the upcoming Digital Networks Act and to introduce an EU cloud and AI development act to strengthen European data infrastructure and the promotion of European cloud providers.

Other recommendations

Parliament formulated, *inter alia*, the following recommendations:

- the upcoming legislation on digital networks should serve the objective of providing all consumers in the Union with **high-quality connectivity** by 2030, particularly in remote and rural areas, as well as removing administrative barriers to the deployment **of 5G, 6G** and high-speed broadband;

- it is important to accelerate the deployment of **fibre optic** networks and modern wireless communication systems capable of providing fast, secure and reliable digital services;

- the Commission should continuously integrate and improve the computing power of the EU's **high-performance computing** (HPC) centres. It should also develop a coordinated strategy to bridge the gap between Europe's cutting-edge HPC technology and its practical and scalable deployment in industries;

- it is urgent to stimulate **semiconductor** manufacturing within the EU by improving the resilience of the supply chain (creation of global strategic partnerships, encouragement of start-ups and innovation, promotion of cross-border collaboration, financial incentives, regulatory support and market access). The Commission should place advanced AI chips at the heart of the revision of the Chip Act;

- the Commission should ensure that **cloud users** have the ability to choose solutions that meet their needs by urgently removing barriers to switching and diversifying providers through multi-cloud strategies, and by fostering a competitive European cloud market, thereby reducing reliance on single providers and enhancing digital sovereignty;

- Europe must position itself as a **global leader in advancements in AI model training**, scientific research, and quantum computing. The Commission must continue to support the design and development of European AI;

- it is urgent to define a clear roadmap for **quantum technology** development ensuring that public and private investments lead to tangible commercial applications;

- the Commission should propose a legislative act to review the **cybersecurity** regulation, with particular emphasis on the interaction between sovereignty and security;

- the EU must urgently pursue a comprehensive agenda of simplification and bureaucracy reduction to foster an innovation-friendly environment capable of supporting competitive European alternatives to dominant global digital players.

Lastly, Member States should develop national strategies and incentives to **retain European talent** and attract the best digital professionals in the world, thereby strengthening the EU's capacity for innovation and technological leadership.

European technological sovereignty and digital infrastructure

2025/2007(INI) - 11/06/2025 - Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading

The Committee on Industry, Research and Energy adopted an own-initiative report by Sarah KNAFO (ENS, FR) on European technological sovereignty and digital infrastructure.

The European Union is currently heavily dependent on foreign technologies. This reduces its strategic capacity and economic competitiveness. This report analyses the main weaknesses in Europe's strategic infrastructure. It then presents recommendations for rapidly achieving technological sovereignty based on competitiveness and the protection of strategic markets.

European technological sovereignty

Recognising the increasing concentration of power in non-EU companies, Members are concerned about **excessive dependencies** on non-European players in critical areas such as cloud infrastructure, semiconductors, AI, and cybersecurity, where market concentration and foreign control threaten to

undermine Europe's competitiveness, democratic resilience, and security. They called for the development of a **comprehensive risk assessment framework** to monitor and address dependencies in the digital value chain.

Members believe that the Union's industrial technological ambitions should focus on **key strategic technologies for the future** , such as semiconductor technologies or quantum, which contribute to the Union's open strategic autonomy and are essential for the green, digital and defence transitions.

The report highlighted the need to create a **favourable regulatory environment** that encourages innovation, investment and the development of cutting-edge technologies in Europe, as well as the need to establish a **comprehensive European industrial policy** for the digital ecosystem, integrating all important policy areas such as market access, standardisation, research and development, investment, trade and international cooperation.

The Commission is invited:

- to develop a **comprehensive policy** with the aim of reducing harmful strategic dependencies, strengthening domestic value chains and ensuring a secure, reliable and innovation-driven digital ecosystem that adheres to European values;

- to analyse and establish a **comprehensive list of critical dependencies** in digital infrastructure and technologies, and to propose measures to promote market access for products and services with a significant positive impact on the technological sovereignty, resilience and sustainability of the Union.

Digital public infrastructure

Members believe that the EU should take the lead in creating a **solid foundation** for digital public infrastructure by creating layers of digital technology layers consisting of semiconductors, connectivity solutions, cloud infrastructure, software, data and AI.

The European public digital infrastructure should use management models in which neither private companies nor governments exercise centralised control. These models should be built on common and open standards, foster interoperability and interconnection, encourage the entry of new market players, and ensure privacy and security by default. The Commission should develop a **detailed and comprehensive plan** for the establishment of a European public digital infrastructure, selecting the technologies that are most suitable for European action.

European public digital infrastructure should be boosted by coordinated action at EU level to ensure the presence and competitiveness of European providers and a competitive market environment. The next Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) should therefore provide additional funding for this purpose.

According to the report, funding under the next MFF should **prioritise capacity building in key areas** of hardware, software, and services, including high-performance computing, quantum computing, encryption and communication, connectivity, cloud computing, data, web and artificial intelligence ecosystems, and digital libraries. The European public digital infrastructure should be based on EU values and remain open to like-minded non-EU partners.

At the same time, the development of secure, accessible, and interoperable **e-government services** is considered essential. Furthermore, the protection of privacy and personal data is essential to building trust in the digital economy.

Digital infrastructure

The Commission is invited to include in the list of critical dependencies a comprehensive assessment of the composition of Europe's digital infrastructure to analyse the situation, assess risks, and coordinate actions. Strengthening digital infrastructure would require **capacity-building initiatives at EU level** in key areas. Members considered that these initiatives should focus on building a basic layer of public infrastructure, such as a network of AI gigafactories and a European web index model.

The Commission is invited to:

- simplify and harmonise telecommunications rules within the framework of the upcoming digital networks act and the broader digital package;

- introduce a **European law** on the development of cloud computing and AI to strengthen the European data infrastructure and the promotion of European cloud computing providers;

- significantly strengthen public-private investment mechanisms, including **venture capital** and specific financing tools for start-ups and large-scale companies in critical technology sectors.

Simplification

Members insisted that the EU must urgently pursue a comprehensive programme of simplification and red tape reduction to foster an environment conducive to innovation and **promote competitive European alternatives** to dominant global digital players. Simplifying EU legislation must not endanger any of the fundamental rights of citizens and businesses.

The Commission is invited to create a single point of contact to simplify the procedure for private sector access to EU funding mechanisms.